NEW PUBLICATIONS

NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF CASAR. BISTORY OF JULIUS CASAB. Vol. II. The Wars in Gaul-tra, pp. 60t. Harper & Brothers.

The second volume of the Emperor's "Life of Great is a more important contribution to our knowledge of Roman antiquity than the first, and at the same time more interesting, both from its subject and its treatment, to the general reader. It covers the period between the commencement of the campaigus in Gaul and the commencement of the civil war which raised Conar to the Imperial power, and embraces two books-the third and fourth of

Book III, follows closely Casar's " Commentaries," of which it is in many places little more than a paraphrase, with illustrative notes. In the opening chapter the Empefor toxces the political causes which led to the Gallie war, and briefly recapitulates the principal expeditions against the Ganls, which were noticed in his previous volume. The constant thought of the Romans during several centuries was to resist the Cellic peoples established on either side of the Alps, conscious that with the Gauls they had to fight, as Sallust says, not for clory, but for safety. This long antagonism could not but result in a desperate struggle, and the rain of one of the two adversaries. explains at the same time both Cours's arder and the eathusiasin excited by his successes. Upon his failure or his triumph depended the triumph of barbarism or civilization. "If Casar had been vanquished by the Helvetii or the Germans, who can say what would have become of Rome, assailed by the numberless hordes of the North rushing eagerly upon Italy?" Casar did not, therefore, as Sustonius charged, draw the inspiration of his campuigns from the vulgar desire of earithing himself with plunder, nor was it his intention to seek in Gaul a means of rising to the supreme power through civil war. His conquests were never made subservient to his personal interests. If he had sought acty his own elevation he would not have continued so desperate a struggle for eight years, nor incurred the risks of such enterprises as those of Britain and Germany, when he might have returned to Rome and profited by his victories after his first campaigns; neither would be have separated himself from his army at critical moments, or sent two legions to Pompey, or neglected to save from the immense booty taken in Gaul enough treasure to definy the expenses of an intestine contest. "It was not then the supreme power which Casar went into Gaul to seek, but the pure and elevated glory which arises from a national war, made in the traditional interest of the country." It is in this Napoleonic spirit of constructing history according to an 'idea" that the whole book is written.

An exhaustive geographical description of Gaul and an Mentification of ancient with modern localities are followed by an interesting description of the people and their mode of government, in the course of which the Emperor says a word in defense of centralization, and fortifies it by the opinion of his uncle.

The third chapter opens the narrative proper with the history of the campaign against the Helvetil, as given in the first book of the Commentaries. "We have adopted the parrative of Cmsar," says the author," "though sometimes changing the order of the matter; we have sbridged passages where there was a prodigality of details, and developed those which required elucidation. In order to indicate in a more precise manner the localities which witpessed so many battles, we have employed the modern names, especially in cases where encient geography did not furnish corresponding names." The Emperor has also caused a thorough examination of the theater of the wars to be made by competent engineers, and the result has been to clear up many doubtful questions and to prove the rigorous accuracy of the Roman general in describing the country he passed over and the works executed by his orders. In this respect the researches of the French historian must be looked upon as highly important.

Casar had received from the Senate and people a command which comprised Transalpine and Cisaipine Gaul and Hiyela, but had not yet left Rome, when he learned that the Helvetti, incommoded by excess of population, were preparing in great numbers to invade the Roman province on the way to establish themselves in the country of the Santones (Saintonge), situated on the shores of the ocean, to the north of the Gironde. Hurrying by forced marches to the Rhone, with only 10,000 or 11,000 infantry, he met them between Lake Leman and the Jura, threw up a line of intrenchments which prevented their crossing the river, and compelled them to turn aside toward the west and seek a passage to the Saône through the Franche Comté. While they were engaged in this movement, he repaired to Cisalpine Ganl, raised two legions with maryplons rapidity, sent to Aquileia for three more which were in Winter quarters there and, crossing the Alps again, arrived two months afterward at the confluence of the Rhone and Suone in time to intercept the Helvetii in the set of crossing. Attacking their mighty force while it was still bisected by the stream, he defeated them in detail and at one blow destroyed their formidable expedition. Of the 368,000 who had come out of Helvetia, only fined, and these soon submitted without another battle. He treated them kindly, but compelled them to return to their own country, lest the Germans should cush in from the north to occupy the places which the emigrants had left. In this, remarks the Emperor, equent chapter, " he made a calculation of interest secondary to a high political sentiment, and foresaw that Helvetia, by its geographical position was destined to be a bulwark against invasion from the North, and that then, as now, it was important for the power seated on the Rhone and the Alps to have on its Eastern frontiers a friendly and independent people."

Cresar was now the arbitrator of the destines of a large part of Gaul, when the assembly of the Celts, held by his mission at Bibracte, invoked his protection against the German King Ariovistus. " It had always been part of the policy of the Republic," says our author, "to extend its influence by going to the succor of oppressed peoples." " bulk" heafterward adds, " services rendered are very soon forgotten when people owe their liberty and independence to a foreign army." A single buttle near the River Paur, finished the campaign. We quote the account of this engagement, as a specimen of his Majesty's powers of

Causer, seeing that Ariovisius persisted in shutning himself to reduce the property of the communications, sought to reductively beyond that occupied by the Germans, and the reduced by the Germans, and editorist his army drawn on in three lines. He kept the first and second under arms, and engloyed the third on the result of Schweighausen. Ariovisius sent thirder about 16,000 of his light troops and all his carairy, to infinithate the Romans and impede the works. Nevertheless, the third line centined than, and the two others repelled the attack. The bamp once fortified, Crossr left in it two legions and a part of the annihilative and took back the four others to the principal camp. The two Romans camps were 3,650 metres distant from each other.

The two Roman camps were 3,600 metres distant from each other.

Hitherto Cassar had been satisfied with drawing out his troops and backing them upon his retrenchments; the next day, persisting in his tactics (sastiste two) of trying to provoke Ariovistus to fight, he drew them up a a certain distance in advance of the principal camp, and placed them in order of battle (paulum a sagleribus castris progressus acies sisteratil, In spite of this advanced position (as twa quiden), Arrovistus persisted in not coming out. The Roman army reducered the camp toward midday, and a part of the German troops immediately attacked the small camp. Both armies fought resolutely till evening, and there were many wounded on both sides. Astonished at seeing that, in spite of this engagement, Arrovistus still archied a general battle, Cessar interrogated, Arrovistus still archied a general battle, Cessar interrogated, Arrovistus still archied that the matrons charged wish consulting destiny had declared that the matrons charged wish consulting destiny had declared that the feromans could not be conquerors of tues fougat before the now moon.

Next day, leaving a sufficient guard in the two camps, Creasar placed of his auxiliaries in view of the enemy, in advance of the smaller camp; the number of the begionaries being less into the foremans, be sought to concent his inferiority from the enemy by displaying other troops. While the Germanis took these auxiliaries for the two legions which occupied. In frefrontly from the enemy by displaying other troops. While the Germanis took these auxiliaries for the two legions which occupied he lesser camp, the latter left it by the Decuman gate, and, imperceived, went to rejon the other four. Then Gesar drew up his list legions in three lines, and, marching forward, he led themsup to the enemy's camp (assue ad castra location accessive). This offensive movement allowed the Germans no longer the travals—Harudes, Marconanni, Saevi, Triboces, Vangiones, Nemetes, and Seduni; and to deprive themselves

put to flight, the right, forming in deep masses, pressed the Romans hard. Young P. Grassin, commander of the cavelry placed at a distance from the thick of the battle, and besser placed to judge of, is medicate, perseven ship, some the third line to the succor of the wavening legious, and restored the

The account of the campaigns against the Belgre, " who (as if it were a species of impicty to oppose him); against the Veneti, in which " he was influenced by grave motives: the violation of the right of nations, the rebellion after submission, the coalition of so many peoples; above all, by the foar that their impunity would be an encouragement to others;" and against the Usipetes and the Teneteri, in which his good faith has been questioned and his most memorable exploit was massacreing by his cavalry of fugitive women and children, calls for no special attention. Cosar next resolved to cross the Rhine, and seeking the Germans in their homes to put a stop to their rage for invading Gaul, to inspire them with fears for their own safety, and to prove to them that the Roman army durst and could cross a great river. The passage was effected, probably at Bonn, on a bridge of timbers built in ten days. The description of this structure is remarkably clusesy, but for this we suspect that the translator is more to blame than the author. The compargn beyond the Rhine listed only 18 days, and was spent in ravaging the territory of the Sicambri. The burbarians themselves were not encountered. Thinking that he had done enough to intimidate the Germans, Cosar retired into Gaul, destroyed the bridge, and made preparations for his descent upon Britain. The dates and places of his departure and landing form the subject of a long and careful discussion, and the Emperor's conclusion is that the Romans set sail from Boulogne, in the night between the 24th and 25th of August, A. U. C. 699, and landed at Deal on the 25th. The process of reasoning by which he arrives at this opinion is extremely ingenious and interesting, but it is too long for citation in full, and will hardly bear abridgment. His Majesty is at the pains to point out some coincidences between Casar's preparations for this expedition, and the armament fitted out against England by Napoleon 1., in 1804. He might have added that they resembled each other also in their practical results; for the Romans did nothing in Britain, and returned at the end of 23 days, having merely obtained a foothold on the coast. A second descent, in the following year, was more successful. The Romans penetrated to the Thames, defeated the Britons in several engagements, and exacted hostages. Then, hurried by the approaching equinox and tribune Curio, a secret adherent of Casars, demanded a sentiments they exclaimed, with a good deal of emphasis, the threatening espect of affairs in Gaul, they recrossed the channel. The year 701 was passed principally in hostilities with the Trevirl, the Nervii, and the Eburones. On the approach of Winter Casar left his troops and proeceded to Italy, to hold the assemblies and the Gaula took advantage of his absence to organize a new insurrection. The campaign which followed this attempt (702) "is, without dispute," says his Majesty, " the most interesting in the double point of view-political and military. To the historian it presents the affecting scene of tribes, hitherto divided, uniting in one mand, provided Pompey did the same; but "if justice national thought, and arming for the purpose of re-conquering their independence. To the philosopher it presents, as a result consoling for the progress of humanity, the triumph of civilization against the best combined and most heroic efforts of barborism. Lastly, in the eyes of the soldier, it is a magnificent example of what may be done by energy and experience in war by a small number contending against masses who are wenting in organization and discipline." It is in reality with the eyes of a soldier only that the Emperor looks at this great entupaign. He has utterly failed to describe "the affecting scene" of the union of tribes in one national thought, or to impress his readers with the "consoling result" of the triumph of civilization over the most heroic efforts of bar_ The confederation, as he paints it, has ruther the effect of a secret conspiracy of ambitious chiefs, into which

by threats and violence. And even as a military historian His Majesty's defects are painfully apparent. The promi-nent events of the campaign, such as the sleges of Avaricum, Gergovia, and Alesia, are described with a good deal of spirit; but the accounts of strategical plans and movements are obscure and lifeless. The most valuable part of the chapter is the elaborate details of excavations carried on near Mont Auxois, the ancient Alexia, from 1862 to 1865. The capture of Uxellodunum (Puy-d'Issolu, near Vayrae), in the country of the Cadurci, the following year, led to the final submission of all the tribes who still remained hostile. "Gaul was henceforth subjugated; death or slavery had carried off its principal citizens. Of all the chiefs who had fought for its independence only two survived, Commius and Ambierix. Banished far from their country, they died unknown." Of the excavations at Puy-d' Issolu in 1865 we have also an elaborate ac-

the unwilling tribes are coaxed by false promises, or driven

Book IV. of the Emperor's history is a "Recapitulation of the War in Gaul, and Relation of Events at Rome from cal. His narratives are dry, his descriptions are 696 to 705." As an exposition of the Napoleonic ideas it labored, his characters stalk before us, not as contains many interesting passages, but as a literary pro- living men, but as dead figures tricked out in ancient n it is bad. The recapitulation is too long and too frequently interrupted; the relation of events at Rome is confused and weak; and the two portions are intermingled in an extremely inartistic manner. Our eyes have not time to get accustomed to the scenes of vengeance, murder, and violence which distracted the capital, before we are hurried back into Gaul, that Napoleon may tell us over again, in his own fashion, what he has just told us much better in the fashion of Casar. All the new observations contained in this fragmentary second narrative of the Gallie Wars, might have been advantageously incorporated with the previous Book, and most of the matter might well have been omitted altogether. In what we have still room to say, we shall spare our renders these incessant journeys across the Alps, and give as good an idea as we can of Napoleon's version of the political events at Rome which kept pace with the campaigns that had just been described While the armies were augmenting the power of the Republic without, at Rome the intestine struggles raged with new fury. "It could hardly be otherwise," remarks our author, "among the elements of discord and anarchy which were at work, and which, since the departure of Casar, were no longer held under control by a lofty intelligence and a firm will. Moral force, so necessary to every government, no longer existed anywhere, or rather at did not exist where the institutions willed it to be, in the Senate; and according to the remark of a celebrated German historiun, this assembly, which ruled the world, was incapable of ruling the town." Casar had been able, while in Rome, by his personal prestige, to preserve a species of authority, and after his departure for Gaul he reckoned upon Pompey to maintain order. But Pompey had neither the mind nor the energy for such a task. To oppose the machinations of Clodius, who had acquired a great deal of popularity among the mob, he demanded the recall of Cicero from banishment. The demand was granted, but it led to bloody riots. From this moment, party discensions almost invariably led to bloodshed. Men of importance went about with armed escorts. Slaves and gladiators became the powers no longer a question of defending secular rights, or of ac-

of the State, and the preparations for an election or a trial before the courts were like the preparations for a great bat-"It was no longer those memorable struggles between the patricians and the plebians, where the greatness of the object aimed at ennobled the means. It was quiring new rights, but of vulgar ambitions and personal interests to be satisfied." In the midst of the general anarchy a famine occurred in Italy. The Senate entrusted supported with to regard the color may. Josh cases allowed the properties and marching forward, he led themap to the centry's composed actars demanded and a good licentic state. The color of ILAI) is the hall hardly been invested with the hall hardly been invested with his particular and the properties of the hall hardly been invested with the hall hardly been invested with his particular and the properties of the desired and the regard of ILAI). When the hall hardly been invested with the power in the power in the hall hardly been invested with the hall hardly been invested with the hall hardly been invested with the power in the hall hardly been invested with the power in the hall hardly been invested with the hall hardly been invested win to Pompey the care of procuring provisions, and conferred

been successful in the past." Military glory was the surest step to public favor. "It must be said, in pmiss of hamanity, that true glory possesses the privilege of rallying all generous hearts; only men who are madly in love with themselves, or hardened by party fanaticism, can resist this general attraction toward these who constitute the greatness of their country." The election of Pompey and Crassus, accomplished by violence, was had dared to enter into longue" against the Roman General far from putting a stop to tan disorders of the state, and the worse matters became at home the brighter grew the renown of Casar by the contrast. He did not disdain, on his own part, to employ various means of conciliating the good-will of the people, and cementing alliances with distinguished citizens like Cicero. The defeat and death of Crassus, in Parthia had the double effect of enhancing the reputation of the Conqueror of Gaul, and making Pompay a tool of the Senatorial party, who soon afterward, as the only means of defeating Casar's aspirations to the chief magistracy, chose Pompey sole consul with power to appoint a colleague if it became necessary. About the period of the close of the Gallie war a controversy arose between Casar and the Senate respecting the duration of his command. According to the com-putation of the latter it was to cease at the end of 704. Consurregarded it as extending to the beginning of 706; and as he purposed offering himself for the consulship of that year, he would, according to his own interpretation of the law, remain at the head of his army until 707, when Pompey's powers would also expire. He was plainly unwilling to disarm until his rival did the same. The Emperor, with his foudness for drawing parallels between the Cusars and the Bonapartes, adds the following note to a discussion of this disputed question:

discussion of this disputed question:

At all times the assemblies have been seen striving to shorten the duration of the powers given by the people to a man whose sympathies were not with them. Here is an example. The Constitution of 1848 decided that the President of the French Roublic should be named for four years. The Prince Louis Napoleon was elected on the 10th of December, 1859, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers ought to have ended on the 20th of December, 1852 Now, the Constituent Assembly, which forces wheel fection of Prince Louis Napoleon, fixed the termination of the presidency to the second Sandey of the month of May, 1852, thus robbing him of seven months.

to the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus rooting him of seven months.

As early as 703, the aristocratic party had insisted upon Casar's recall, but it was not easy to drag the Senate into direct hostility toward the man who had shed so much renown upon the Roman arms. The crisis came in 704, when the Consul Marcelius urged the Senate to vote upon the question, " Ought Casar to be recalled I' An immense majority decided in the affirmative. The same majority then pronounced a negative upon the question, "Ought Pompay to be superceded?" whereupon the vote on a third question, "Ought Pompey and Casar both to disarm ?" which was decided in the affirmative by Capus, to raise others, and to alopt whatever measures were necessary for the safety of the Republic. By accepting this commission, in disobedience of the orders of the Senate, Pompey inaugurated the civil war, and upon him must the responsibility of it rest. Clesar, on his part, wrote to the Senate that he was ready to resign his comwere not rendered him he should know how, by revenging himself, to revenge his country also," Both sides now prepared for war. Casar was at Ravenna, with a single legion. Sending cooriers to other side of the Alps to unite the rest of his army, he crossed the Rubicon, which formed the limit of his Government, and as he had begun the conquest of Gaul with 5,000 also worked in the unhealthy islands before the war

four legions, now set out to conquer the world with one. had become the indispensable pilot. Had it been objective, when he discappeared all would have returned to order; on the contrary, his death gave up the whole universe to all the herrors of war. Europe, Asia, Africa, were the deater of war cainary struggles between the post and the future, and the Roman world alld not find peace usual the heir of his name had made his cause triumph. But it was no longer peached for Augustus to refiew the work of Cesar, fourteen years of arrivers and exhausted the strength of the antion and need up the characters; the men imboed with the great principles of has peat were dead; the survivors had alternately served all parties; to succeed, Augustus himself had made pence with the murderers of his adoptive father; the convictions were extinct, and the world. Journay for rest, no longer contrained the elements which would have permitted Cesar, as was his intention, to referablish the Republic in its ancient spiceder and its arrived forms, but on new principles.

ion, to reostable a the Reputation in a manufacture forms, but on new principles.

Here the second volume ends. It is impossible not to admire the adroitness with which, throughout, the prowess of the Romans is made to remind us of the prowess of the modern French, the greatness of Casur to suggest the unapproachable glory of the Bonapartes. The principles which lie at the foundation of the modern French empire are continually brought forward, very often in so delicate a manner that they do not seem to be intrusions, as they realiy are. But His Majesty pretends to the character of a historian, and as such he must be judged severely. He is neither eloquent nor philosophidrapery, and going through the motions which school-boys and pedagogues have caused them to perform since remote ages. His arguments in support of his opinions are sometimes ingenious, but they bear too often the stamp of disingennousness, and we venture to believe that even those who cannot refute will be slow to accept them. Whatever grace the style may have had in the original has been destroyed in the process of turning the book into English. The translation is abominably bad. We have had no opportunity of comparing it with the French, so we are not prepared to speak of its accuracy; but as a specimen of English composition it is something to be ashamed of. We read of " these sort of tortoises;" "socular rights," by which we suppose "time-honored" rights are meant; "a son which did not survive;" "rivality;" "provisionment;" "giving a commandment" instead of "appointing to a command;" obligations of gratitude is a person;" and of a General who "did not venture to engage himself in the midst of these garrisons," whereby we are to understand that he refused to risk a battle near certain fortified towns. Grammatical blunders abound, and the mismanagement of tenses especially is marvelous. When we have added that the French idloms and construction are enrefully preserved, our readers will understand that His Majesty has been particularly unfortunate in the person who has been chosen to introduce his work to an English and American public

AFTER THE WAR.

AFTER THE WAR A SOUTHERN TOUR. MAY I 1865, to May I 1866. By Whitelaw Baid. Made. pp. 322. Conductation Moore, Wilston & Baldwin. Mr. Reid, who is an experienced and well-known jour nalist, was one of the party who accompanied Chief-Justice Chase on his tour last year through the South. On board the revenue-cutter Wayanda our author first passed around the entire coast-line of the late Confederate States and on subsequent trips he crossed by various routes through the interior. In this record of what he saw and what he thought during his journeys he displays the habits of observation engendered by his profession, together with considerable maturity of judgment, and the animated and pleasant style of a popular writer. His book is consequently a valuable repository of useful information respecting the present condition of the South, and at the

me time it is very agreeable reading for a feisure hour. Mr. Reid is no admirer of Mr. Johnson's "policy," and not much of a believer in Southern white Unionism. He reports the following conversation with a member of " the North Caroliner Senate, Sir,"-" a large, heavily and coursely-built man of unmistakable North Carolina origin, with the inevitable billious look, ragged clothes, and dirty

I asked one of the party what this Legislature, if this called together, read I do with the negroes I Take 'em mader the control of the Legislater, as free nic gets have always been in this State. Let it have authority to firstheir wage, and prevent vagrancy. It always got along with 'em well cabusth belone." "Are you not mistaken about its always baving had this

power?

What "exclaimed the astocished frectioners, "Why, I was born and raised hyar, and freed byar all my life! Do you appose I don't know?

The property of the property of the important of the

Apparently not, air; for you seem to be ignorant of the fact that from agency in North Carolina were roters from the fertuation from Safe Greenment down to IEEE.

"It is n't so, stranger."

Exame me; but your own State records will show it; "
and, if I must say so, he is a very ignorant citizen to be talking about weys and means of reorganization, who doesn't
know so simple and record a fact in the history of his
State."

the Cracker scratched his head in great bewillerment.

The Cracker scratched his head in great new incomment will, stranger, you don't mean to say that the Government it Weahington is going to make us let niegers your "I mean to say that it is at lenst possible."
"We I also not have the decempt to let us have a vote on it gree ives, and say whether will let his gers your" In other words, you mean this Lass turn a generation go you held a convention, which robused certain classes of our elizates of rights they had enjoyed, undisputed, from the gammation of your State down to that hour. Now, you prose to let the robbers held an election to decide whether they old return the stolen erocerty or ms."

p se to let the robbers held an election to decide whether they
will return the stolen property or not."
"Stringer," excluded another of the group, with great emphasis. "Is the Government at Washington, because it has
whipped us, going to make us ict nuggers will prove it."
"Phon I would." I will. At any rate a group party favors it."
"Then I would." I we made the Government. I'd emigrate,
sir, Yes, sir, I'd leave this Government and go North!"
And the man, true to his State Rights training, seemed to
imagine that going North was going under another Government, and spoke of it as one might speak of emigrating to
Chica.

"To be frank with you," said a so-called Union-man from the mountain district of South Carolina, "we were all Rebels. The North has never understood, and I doubt if it ever will understand the absolute unanimity with which, after the war was begun, we all sapported it. While there was any use in it we resisted secession; but after the State second, our district, which was always other personages in the book are more lay-figures, dressed strongly Union, sent more and better volunteers to the and labeled to suit the exigencies of the drama, war than any other." Mr. Reid asked the same man whether, if South Carolina and other States occupying her position were restored to power in the nation, there would not be danger of their uniting with the minority at the North, which is openly or secretly in favor of repudiation. His reply was significant:

"Well, our attention has never been called to that subject, and we were not never that there was likely to be any portion whatever of your people fatorable to repediation. I can't say, however, what our more violent people would do. There has been very little comparison of views, and all our efforts must first be given to getting our civil authority and power restored, without considering what questions may come up back of that."

He found the loyalty of the blacks very decided and very intelligent. When questioned about their political that "they knew their friends," "Massa Linkutn," Mr. Chase, and Gen. Saxton, whom they persisted in calling 370 votes against 22. Marcellus then hastened to Pompor, "Sarby," were their special idols. To a negro who had and summoned him to take command of the troops at asked Mr. Chase for his portrait, the Chief-Justice gave a

one-dollar greenback:
Old Sardie, barchesded and with his chirt thrown loosely back from as brawny boson, stooped down, spread the bill sout on one knee, and raised from it to Mr. Chase and back to the bill again for some moments, in persect silence. "Now I knows you," he broke out at last, "you a Old Greenback hisself. You most come heat lifty you from now and I'd know you just do same, and tell you all about sittin in dis yeah plazza heat."

The most degraded slaves in the South were beyond all question those on the Sea Islands about Port Royal. They were mostly of the pure Congo type; they devoted their labor almost exclusively to the culture of cotton, not even raising their own provisions; they were herded together like brutes, and they knew nothing of marriage. Of the nine out of ten are still to their accustomed places. If the "negro elevation" effort of the Abolitionists is to fail any-"The true author of war," says Montesquien, "is not he
who declares it, but he who renders it necessary." It is not
granted to man, notwithstanding his genine and power, to
raise at wiit the popular wares, yet, when, elected by the publie voice, he appears in the midst of the storm which endenle voice, he appears in the midst of the storm which endenfarms, houses and churches. Wherever they have had the farms, houses and churches. Wherever they have had the opportualty, they have bought the titles to their lands, erected their own cabins, furnished them decently, and clothed themselves much better than their masters ever clothed them. They have stocked their plentations, paying the highest prices, and often bidding against white men at the auction sales of condemned Government property. All who have been established more than a year have paid back to the Government the rations drawn in their first destiration. They exhibit the industry which deserves prosperity, and in most cases the thrift which insures its continuance. Moreover, with their savings they have established a National bank and bought \$150,000 worth of Government bonds. It is the common testimony, on those islands where white men have bought the plantations and employed the negroes as laborers, that the old task, which the slave worked at from sunrise to sunset, is now readily performed by the freedman in six or seven hours. During a twelve miles ride out, and as many back (partly by a different road), Mr. Reid did not pass a field that would not bear a favorable comparison with the average of Northern farming. It is rare, he says, that a Western corn-field shows such a careful culture as he observed

on the cotton plantations on Lady's Island. In New-Orleans he visited some of the colored schools where he was impressed by the aptitude of the pupils and the inefficiency of several of the white teachers. "Nig--r school-teaching was manifestly not the respectable ing to do in New-Orleans, and the Board seemed to

But they were not all bad; The teacher in the third room was as great a contrast to the two we had just seen as was her school to theirs. She was amort, bright hooking for all the world like a Lowell factory girl of the better class; and her populs, though by no means quiet as lambs, were in fine order. Their faces had evidently been washed aystematically; long labors had forced upon their comprehension too advantages of clean aproons and pinalores; and they appeared atmative and onisity sortions to learn. This teacher seemed capable of giving an intelligent opinion as to the capacities of her scholars. She had taught at the North, and she saw no difference in the rapidity with which whites and blacks learned to spoil and read. There were dust acholars and bright scholars everywhere. Some here were as duit as any she ever saw, others were bright as the brightest. And she called out a little one I had every, when had been in school eight days, and was apparently not more than as many years old. The eyes of the intile thing searthed as also began to specil! Eight days are she had not known her let-

ne of the rooms in this building a row of picaulinies, In one of the recess in this building a row of pleaningles, ranging from 4 to 14 steed up to receive in the First Reader, At their head, painfully spelling his way through a sentence as we of tered, was an old man of 60, with white wood and wrinkled face. He wore a pair of hugo brans rimmed spectacles; but they would not stick on his builet-shaped head without further contrivance, and so he had tied a bit of packing-ord into the ends of the brans temples, and around his head, of asked the old man what he wanted to learn to read for.

head, I saked the old man what he wanted to learn to read for.

"Hecken if it's good for white falls, good for me too."

"But you're so old, uncle, one would think you wouldn't care for such things any more."

"Hecken if it's good for chilen, can' be bud for old falls."

Subsequent talk showed that the eld man had a kible, and wanted to learn to read it, and, further, that he believed, as soon as he could read, he would be estitled to vote. Precisely what good that would do him he did not seem to understand; but he worked awas industriously over his well-thambed First Header, and scarcely gave a second look to the visitors, at whom the children were staring with all their eyes. It was a trilling thing, doubtiess, and the old man may have been very silly to be thus seiling himself to children's tasks in the simplesity of his desire to learn what he knew white falls bad found good for them; but to me there seemed nothing more tonching or suggestive in all the sights of New-Chricans.

We saw no other eld mean the seasons, and few young ones beyond the age of twenty, but the teachers said the cases were quite numerous in which the more intelligent abholars were last undersom in which the more intelligent abholars were last undersom in which the more intelligent abholars were last undersom in which the more intelligent abholars the parents were sure to enforce regular attendance on the part of their children, and the influence of the school seame reflex, first on the school again.

We close our extracts from Mr. Reid's very interesting

We close our extracts from Mr. Reid's very interesting and valuable work with the following paragraphs of ad-

vice to those who purpose emgrating to the South:

Nothing but the prevalent sense of the insecurity attending ell Southers movements, during the political and social chance that followed the surrender, prevented a large immigration from the North in the Winter of 1803-68. That the openings which the South presents for Northern capital and industry are unexpassed, has been sufficiently illustrated. With a capital of a few thousand dollars, and a personal supervision of his work, a Northern farmer, devoting himself to cotton-growing, may count with safety on a not profit of 50 per cent on his investment. With a good year and a good location he may do much better. Through fennessed and the same latitudes, east and west, he will find a climate not very greatly different from his own, and a soil adapted to Northern coreals as well as to the Sonthern staple. The pine forests still embower united riches; the crypress swamps of the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries, only await the advent of Northern lumbermen to be converted into gold-mines; the mineral resources of Northern Georgia and Alabama, in spite of the war's developments, are yet as attractive as those that are drawing emigration into the uninhabited wilds across the Rocky Mountains. But capital and labor—especially agricultural labor—demand security.

Along the great highways of travel in the South, I judge in-

vestments by Northern men to be nearly as rafe as they could be surwhere. The great cotton plantations bordering the Mismanph are largely in the hands of Northern leases; and few, if any of them, may experienced the stindness difficulty from any heathing of the innabiliance. No, along the great lines of rathrood, and through regions not too remote from the hide of travel and trade, there are no complaints. It is chiefly in remote sections for trade and resident among communities of interes. Southern projudices, that Northern norm have had trouble.

among communities of miserse Scattern projectors, that
Northern men have had trouble.
Whenever it is desirable to sattle in such localities, it should
be done in small associations. A decen families, twing near
each other, would be adundantly able to protect themselves
amost anywhere in the cotton-growing States.
Whoover contemplates going South, in time for the operations of 1807, should not delay his first visit leter than November, 1826. Between October and January loss, the prices
of lands through the South, either for lease or sale, advanced
talk fifty per cent. Upland cotton plantarious can now be
bought, in most localities, in tracts, of from our hundred up to bought, in most localities, in tracts of from one hundred up to fire thousand agres, for from eight to twenty d. Hars per acre; and the richest Mississippi and Red River bottom plantations do not command, in most cases, over forty definers, the price being generally recknowld only on the open land prepared for the orbitary of cotton. But purphases should be made and arrangements for labor perfected before the New-Year's rush comes on.

MISS FORRESTER. A Novne. By Sire. Enwance, A

"Archie Levella" "The Ordeal for vives, etc. see ap.
The American Sewa Company.
This is a strictly melodramatic novel, without other merit than such as belongs to an artfally tohl story. The plot is claimsy; most of the incidents are too grossly improbable to be interesting; there is no attempt to paint any character but that of the heroine; and there is not a gieam of human unture from the first page to the last; yet the writer has a knack of telling her tale with such effect, that a great many persons will probably relish the bad fare on account of the spicy manner in which it is served. Mrs. Edwards has a large share of Witkie Colline's skill in the management of mysteries; but she has not half his tact in the choice of materials. Her Miss Forrester is an impossible monster, a hideous incarnation of wickedness, without one redeeming quality. The

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